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VOLUME 7. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1878. NUMBER 35.

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Miss Green is a regular blue,
Miss Scarlet looks pale as a lily,
Miss Violet ne'er shrinks from view,
And Miss Wiseman thinks all the men silly;
Miss Wright she is constantly wrong,
Miss Tickell, alas! is not funny,
Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song,
And in truth poor Miss Cash has no money;
Miss Knight is now changed into Day
And Miss Day will soon be a knight.
Miss Prudence has just run away
And Miss Steady assisted her flight,
But success to the fair, one and all,
No miss-apprehension be making—
Though wrong the dear sex to miss-call,
There's no harm, let us hope, in mistaking."

HUMOROUS.

—Who ever saw a cat nin tea?

—The Utica *Republican* gives a dispatch from the Queen to the Ameer—"Love me, or I'll lick you."

—Mr. Talmage personated yesterday a boot-black, a news-boy, and a magic lantern.

—As Christmas approaches, there will be a great deal of flat goodness among the children.

—It is all over with a man's popularity when the people begin to throw bad eggs at him.

—Files must have good eyesight or they wouldn't be leaving their spec's wherever they go.

—Bob Ingersoll declares there never was such a man as Noah, and there was no flood. Was Bob there? And was it only a shower?

—To keep apples from rotting, put them in a cool place—where there is a large family of children.

—"Where will you put me when I come to see you at your castle in the air?" asked a gentleman of a witty girl. "In a brown study," she replied.

—A Grave Rebuke—Individual fresh from his club: "My good sir (hic), can you tell me where this w-(hic)-way leads to?" Sedate party—"To the churchyard."

—Fencing has almost ceased to be an accomplishment among our young men. Soon it may be said that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail.

—A policeman who had offered his hand to a young woman and been refused, arrested her and took her to the station-house. "What is the charge against this woman?" asked the lieutenant. "Resisting an offer, sir," was the reply. She was discharged, and so was the officer.

—A Seymour, Indiana, man picked up a stick of cordwood the other night, and chased a cat across the back-yard. He didn't catch the cat but he caught the clothes line with his teeth, and now when he smiles the corners of his mouth pass each other at the back of his neck.

—Brethren, before we sing the next verse of "John Brown's body lies all moldy in the grave,' let us take a look in the grave and see that it is there. In these days of Ohio medical colleges a cemetery isn't no safer than a savings bank, and it may be that political glee clubs, who have been singing the song quoted above, have been chanting a rhythmic lie for the past fifteen years.

—A London physician says that smoking cigars causes various disorders of the circulation and indigestion, palpitation of the heart, bleeding of the nose, and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. This is bad enough, but if the English doctor had examined a little more closely into the effect the habit of smoking had upon the constitution, he would have discovered that it also leads to bank defalcations, ossification of the heart, a disposition to run for Congress, body-snatching, hay fever, highway robery, strabismus, bunions, and croquet.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Recent Elections.

Pacification a Failure.

The Right of Suffrage.

It Must Be Respected.

Permanent pacification of the country by complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of the steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and widespread condemnation.

The recent congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far, made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the national government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war.

The people of the former slave-holding states accepted these results, and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase in political power in Congress and in the electoral college, and the country justly expected the elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the decree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities, of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the elections discloses. In some of the States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or reached by legal protection. But in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular congressional districts of those States, records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden and their participation in elections not permitted to be either general or free.

It was for the Congress for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meantime it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the government, each in its proper sphere, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can not repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that where authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego, the renewed appeal to the legislative, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance toward bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the department of justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled an act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the attorney general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department to enforce the laws.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

The Marietta (Ga.) *Field and Fireside*, an independent paper which supported Felton for Congress in the seventh district, comes out boldly against the Bourbon Democracy, and indulges in what a Democratic contemporary describes as exceedingly plain talk. Among the passages is the following: "Who lifted Georgia up and restored her to life? Let us note all the stages toward restoration. The first of the series of reconstruction measures, the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, was passed by a Republican Congress, and its terms submitted to Georgia and the other Southern States. What did it propose? It offered to leave the race problem—the civil and political status of the colored race—to the States. Why was it not accepted? Because it embraced a clause excluding the leading Bourbon Democrats from any immediate chance for office. They had so long been the State that the idea of a State without them was not to be entertained for a moment." This is not only exceedingly plain talk, but exceedingly interesting.

—"Talk about your turkey, give me stuffin', and lots of it, too."

A SOLID SOUTH.

If there is a sane colored man in the United States who doubts the wisdom of our course in advocating a conference of the leading colored men of the South we advise him to read the following from the Boston *Globe*:

What now is the cry about? It is not even alleged that the negro is not paid for his labor. It is not charged that the negro is cheated in business affairs. It is not claimed that his rights in property are infringed. It is not asserted that he does not get his own. The indictment is that he doesn't vote the Republican ticket as Republicans think he ought. "Only this, and nothing more." It is not the happiness of the colored man, but the happiness of the Republican party that is disturbed. The black man votes with his friends, with the men that give him employment and pay him, or, attending to his humble business, he doesn't vote at all, and the Republicans North think that there has been a great outrage. This is a large fraction of the Southern question. The negro only asks to be let alone to earn his bread for his wife and children. It is chiefly Republicans who want his vote that will not let him alone. It is not the negro in the South that complains of being robbed of his rights; it is the Republican politicians in the North. The colored people have all the rights which the ballot was given them to secure. If the country were to wait for them to enter complaint, there would be no sectional question in our politics at all."

Having read what the *Globe* says, if he still holds to his opinion, we commend him to a careful study of the subjoined comments of the Inter *Ocean* on the way they do it in Mississippi:

"It appears that Adams County, Miss., gave Castello, Republican candidate for Congress, a majority over Chalmers. This leads the Democratic papers of the district to infer that the backbone of Radicalism in that county is not broken, and threat they become excited. After accusing the colored people of base ingratitude, the Fayette *Chronicle* says:"

"Warren County first struck for and achieved freedom and white supremacy, Claiborne and Jefferson followed suit; more recently Tensas and Concordia parishes, but Adams has yet to strike the decisive blow. And strike it she must and will, for she can't stand the present status much longer; collision between the races is the only argument which has convinced the negro that the white man must rule. Let Castello and Lynch stare this fact in the face—smoke it in their pipe, and then subside, or go to arms like other silly negroes, and then to the wall or into exile like Fairfax and others."

"This is a plain statement of Democratic doctrine. If the negroes will persist in voting the Republican ticket, a collision must be invited and a score or more shot down. This is the Mississippi Democrat's way of respecting individual rights."

After seven years of sore experience we ask the *Inter-Ocean* candidly whether it pays to flaunt the cardinal-garment?—Chicago News.

The question is not a new one—does it pay? The devil has been propounding it to every Christian man and woman for these 1800 years. As long as men are killed for their opinions—and because of the color of their skins, and the acts are sanctioned by a great party, the *Inter-Ocean* will continue to call the attention of the American people to the facts, and denounce both the crime and the criminals. Whether it pays or not does not enter into the calculation. It is the simple duty of every newspaper to be outspoken against all such wrongs. If to do this is "to wave the bloody shirt," so be it—and let that be our banner.—Inter-Ocean.

"It is of the most importance that the Republican party should be continued in power, and that the Democratic party, which is so much under the control of Southern people, should be still kept in the back seats. I am an old Democrat, as you know. I came out of the party at the time of the war, but I was in it most too long, I fear. I have tried to be forgiven for it, but I don't know whether I shall be or not."—Senator Burnside.

A COLORED BANK.

Some of our colored exchanges are discussing the feasibility of organizing a colored bank or creating some kind of national institution for the purpose of making and accumulating money. It is all bosh. Rights are national, money is individual. The fault of the race is an itching to start something colored—to compete with themselves—to take the scraps white men assign them. So we want colored banks, colored county fairs, colored railroads, colored steamboats, and after awhile some one will be asking for a colored State, then will follow colored courthouses and colored laws, until, like in Hayti, we will become so noxious on color that we will paint the devil white and create a colored heaven to which only colored folks should be admitted.

White men everywhere will take your dollar, when they would, if they could, refuse your vote. We have yet to hear of a bank, railroad, or manufactory refusing the money of any man for deposit, shares or bonds. It is nonsense in our experience and poverty to start a bank or manufactory, especially upon a national scope. We would only step outside the channel of money and hence fail at the very beginning. Colored men should invest, like other men, in the enterprises thriving around them. No wild-cat scheme of running a bank or manufactory by national conventions, can amount to more than the wind which the seedy blatherskites who predominate in such gatherings blow off. Conventions may encourage such enterprises but would be very irresponsible. Let colored men individually organize business schemes and succeed as others by getting advantage of the market.—Freeman's Journal.

"The certainty of success must not be allowed to mislead the Republican party into the nomination of a weak candidate. The strongest man in the party must be chosen as our banner-bearer in 1880, that the defeat of the unprincipled and revolutionary Democracy may be made as crushing as possible. It was their own choice to have a solid South, and they must accept the consequences of having a solid North. Since the issue was inevitable because of the stupidity and malignancy of the Democratic leaders, it is fortunate that it has been made at this time. The people of the North know how to meet it, and they will meet it as fearless as they did that other Democratic attempt to subvert the government."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English women have been lectured from the bench on the subject of placing purses or other property in the absurdity exposed pockets which it is now the fashion to fit into their jackets behind. In a case of a pocket-picking which came before him at the London Mansion House, Sir Robert Carden made a strong appeal to the ladies. "These pockets," he said, "are the most monstrous things in the world." He said that he had often when he walked about the streets and saw these curiously placed receptacles and the articles that were placed in them, felt tempted to "pick one to show how easily it could be done."—Ex.

"You once make capital afraid of communism, and see how rough and merciless it will be, and once aroused, capital will not be held back, as in Europe, by a feeling that labor, after all, has been abused, as the kings sometimes doubted their right to be kings. The people here think they have a right to be kings; and they will be kings. A republic is like a raft—you can't upset it, though you may get your feet through and wet them occasionally. A monarchy is like a man-of-war; and is liable to upset. Should there really be a fear of communism uprising, you would see a tremendous counter uprising of right ideas from coast to coast, such as has just been seen in Massachusetts."—Rev. Jos. Cooke.

"A good advertisement in a newspaper pays no fare on railroads; costs nothing for hotel bills; gives away no boxes of cigars to customers, or merino dresses to customers' wives; drinks no whiskey under the head of traveling expenses, but goes all at once and all the time about its business free of charge;" all of which is true, albeit it is a little rough on the commercial traveler.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1878.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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THE LOUISIANIAN, *independent and fearless, will be kept abreast with the requirement of the times and the colored people of Louisiana and the South would do well to make it the exponent of their views and wishes, "Republican at all times and under all circumstances," nevertheless our columns shall be open to the sharpest criticism of public men and measures. We intend in the future to attack all manner of abuses, whether in the social circle, church, or State. We ask no favors and propose to show no quarters to evil doers.*

READ this issue between the lines. It means business.

LOUISIANA State bonds are as uncertain as a Texas norther.

WE want and must have five hundred new subscribers by January 1, 1879.

ABOUT seventeen Democratic statesmen desire to take sugar in their'n on the senatorial election.

SENATOR Kellogg threatens to "squeal" if any more of his appointees are "bounced." We fear he will have to do it.

COL. WHARTON to Attorney General Devens: I wish to come to Washington. No you don't, replied the general.

Ex-Gov. Warmouth was at the Custom House yesterday, rumor says, surveying the ground where he shortly expects to lie.

THE *Inter-Ocean* says: "When Phil Sheridan gets through with Schurz the administration may prepare to hold a post mortem upon the remains of the secretary of the interior."

WE had the pleasure of meeting Capt. M. Boffinger yesterday. There is not to be found in a days' travel a more genial and courteous gentleman, than the captain; he is a relic of the river princes, once so famous in this city, and almost as well known here as in St. Louis, where he lives.

JUDGE Rives, of the United States circuit court in Virginia, has decided that conviction of colored men by juries from which colored men have been excluded, is in controvention of the civil rights law. Kentucky justice, where colored men are concerned, would be greatly improved by such a judge:

SENATOR EUSTIS, like Barkis, is willing to be re-elected to the Senate, and therefore shows considerable anxiety about the Mississippi levees, a trump election card in these parts; but there are people in this ungrateful city so uncharitable as to say his new found zeal is "too thin;" he can never more be a senator of ours.

IS IT any wonder the Democracy have nearly ridiculed the wholesale murder of colored men in the South for political purposes out of discussion in the North, when such stuff as the following, from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is found in newspapers, claiming to be Republican: "There will be no bloody shirt in the campaign of 1880. Recent events have proved that we can get along without it. It was a useful garment once, but it is no longer needed."

THE *Democrat* says: "Until the last year or two elections had nothing to do with electing in Louisiana. Old Mad. Wells and the other returning boarders took entire charge of the business and kindly relieved the people of the responsibility of choosing their officers. Now we have changed all that, and ballots elect instead of returning boards."

A great mistake. The only change made is in the personnel of the returning board who do the counting on the other side?

THAT CONFERENCE.

On the 5th of last January, under the caption of "An Important Suggestion," the LOUISIANIAN commenced the agitation of a conference of the leading colored men of the Southern States.

We foresaw at that early date precisely what would be the condition of our people pending the fall canvass and elections in Southern localities where they constitute a majority of the voters, unless some means were devised to protect them in the exercise of their rights.

The signs were unmistakable that an effort would be made to prevent the colored voters from taking part in the elections where their votes would affect the result, unless they did so as followers of the white-line Democracy.

Intelligent colored men all over the South read the signs of the times aright, saw the impending danger, and felt the necessity of action, as demonstrated by the tone of their letters to this paper and their public utterances; but still for some strange and unaccountable reason refused to do anything to avert the calamity, which they foresaw was inevitable, unless *something* was done to prevent it.

When we first broached the subject, our Northern brethren of the press objected to the movement, on the ground that it was sectional; that the colored people of the South could have no interests with which they were not identified, and therefore, any movement on our part from which they were excluded, would be productive of no good and might do harm by arousing animosities between the colored people of the two sections of our common country. But when we explained to our Northern brethren the great difference in the situation of the race in their portion of the country and our own, and further, that while it was our purpose to secure a conference of Southern men, we would not object to Northern men who possessed sufficient patriotism to attend the meeting and participate in its deliberations, they relaxed their opposition, and in some instances cordially endorsed our suggestion.

Nearly a year has passed since then and yet no conference. The reasons that made a conference necessary then, are now more than ever apparent. Then, the right to *exercise* our privileges was threatened, and later on, it was denied. Now, not the right to exercise, but the privilege of citizenship itself is threatened. Do we propose to re-enact the follies of the past year and calmly await our disfranchisement without even a protest?

The mutterings of the distant storm which threatened and did break upon us and silence our voice in the late elections, was not more audible when first heard than those which now warn us of the approaching storm that menace our citizenship; and we will do well to take instant note of it and to prepare to meet the impending danger as men who know the value, and appreciate the rights of American citizenship.

The elections having passed and peace, such peace as we are allowed to enjoy in this seemingly God-forsaken land, having been restored, we may now confidently appeal to the country for sympathy and help.

Influential Democratic journals throughout the country and weak-kneed Republican papers boldly assert daily that the colored people of the South have no complaints to make of murder, violence, intimidation and unlawful deprivation of rights, all is peaceful and serene, the colored people are happy and simply desire to be let alone, and the colored men of the South give a color of truth to the charge by their criminal silence when every consideration demands that they should speak to the country.

It is ready to hear now; and now is the time for the race to speak or forever hereafter hold its peace. Shall the conference be held? If so, where and when.

When men of a certain class seek office on the ground of being reformers, there is no limit to the cheating they will indulge in.—Boston Advertiser.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

On our first page we publish the portion of the President's Message that refers to the lawlessness in this State and South Carolina.

Unlike some of our Republican contemporaries we can find no reason for complaint with the document. It is in our opinion all that need be said on the subject and will be of great benefit to the colored people of the South.

It is a declaration from the highest official authority in the land of a state of facts in regard to our people which the American people only need to understand to repudiate and condemn.

Blatant Democratic demagogues may howl themselves hoarse in the attempt to weaken the force of the paper and its effect upon the popular mind; they may talk about the resurrection of the "bloody shirt" and the revival of sectional animosities and all of that sort of clasp traps by which the North has been beguiled for the last four years, but it will fall still born upon an re-awakened people with an inbred love of justice and fair play as their national characteristics.

The Congress may do nothing to redress our wrongs, and the President may falter in the discharge of his plain constitutional duty, but the American people will not fail to come to our rescue. In 1880 a tidal wave of popular indignation will sweep from power the last vestige of the men, that the people can reach, who condone crime and applaude criminals.

Entertaining such a conviction we hail the message as a harbinger of peace and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most important state papers, to our people, ever issued from the White House.

SPELL IT WITH A CAPITAL.

We have noticed an error which all journal's seem to make. Whether from mistake or ill-intention, we are unable to say, but the profession universally begin to spell Negro with a small letter. It is improper, and as no one has ever given us a good reason for this universal breach of orthography, we offer one. White men being printers long before the black men dared read their works, had power to establish any rule they saw fit. As a mark of disrespect, as a stigma, as a badge of inferiority, they tacitly agreed to spell his name without a capital. The French, German, Irish, Dutch, Japanese and other nationalities, are honored with a capital letter but the poor sons of Ham must bear the burden of a small n.

To our journalist brothers we present this as a matter of self interest. Spell it with a capital. To our Democratic journals we present it as a matter of good grammer. Spell it with a capital. To Republicans we present it as a matter of right. Spell it with a capital. To all persons who would take from our wearied shoulders a hair's weight of the burden of prejudice and ill will, we present this as a matter of human charity, and beg you to spell it with a capital.—Conservator.

THE QUESTION OF DRESS.

A very old and much disputed question in some ways—but these are not the ways in which we are going to look at it. We are disposed to argue the necessity of following the fashion, or the duty of adopting hygienic rules of dress. We will not inveigh against sweeping skirts or high heels. We only wish to urge upon all women the obligation of being always becomingly dressed at home as well as abroad. Do try to look your best, ought not to be a disagreeable maxim; yet one sometimes imagines it must be, seeing how many women slight it. Even economy, the pressure of hard times, need not oblige a woman to make a fright of herself at home. A bit of lace, a pretty bright ribbon, are cheap and easy to get, and what a difference they make! Or spotless linen collars and cuffs always lend freshness to even the plainest dress and are always in fashion besides. —Exchange.

—Soldiers are paid in fight money.

TENSAS TROUBLES.

Gov. Nicholls told the colored men who called upon him Wednesday that he had made a pretty thorough investigation into the Tensas troubles and would at the proper time give expression to his views thereon. He expressed a willingness to do everything in his power to detect and punish criminals without regard to race or political considerations; but reminded them of the fact that his power was limited by law.

He will insist upon the law officers and the courts doing their duty and would not hesitate to summarily remove any officer appointed by him who should refuse to do his duty; blames colored men who have greivances for not coming to see him and making them known and asserts that the greates difficulty in the way of successful prosecution is the timidity of witnesses.

SOME idea of the fiendish brutality of the Tensas bulldozers may be inferred from the remarks they would make when passing their lifeless victims suspended from a tree. We are told it was common to hear them say "Tensas raises the bigest and blackest pecans of any parish in the State," and mockingly call upon the dead men to "come down out of that tree nigger! them pecans hang too high for you to reach."

The Governor evidently deplores the lawlessness which obtained in certain portions of the state, pending the election, but doubts his ability to redress the wrong.

WE wonder if our Northern visitors don't think it just a little strange that the colored element in this community are not represented in any of the grand demonstrations they are witnessing here.

THE mass meeting at the Varieties Theatre, Thursday night, to give an expression of thanks for the generous aid extended to our city during the prevalence of yellow fever, was a success. Nothing like killing two birds with one stone.

ONE would suppose from the complexion of the commercial convention that the colored people have no interest in the commercial welfare of the country: There as a conspicuous absence of that element from the convention.

UNITED STATES District Attorney Leonard is busy taking testimony and issuing warrants for the arrest of the parties charged with bulldozing colored voters in the disturbed districts pending the election. We trust these arrests may pan out better than those of Grant parish notoriety.

MR. JAS. H. COSGRE, says in his paper, the Natchitoches *Vindicator*, "the only reason why Mr. Blunt was not killed in the late troubles in Natchitoches parish was, that he begged for his life and gave *the stress hail of Masonry*, and thereby proved himself too cowardly to kill." Still there was no intimidation.

THE report reaches us from what we believe to be a reliable source, that the bulldozers have killed the father and children of Harrison P. and burned his house in retaliation for the killing of the sheriff by Page at Pt. Hudson some time since; and that a perfect state of terror exists among the colored people of that place. On second thoughts, we fear we have made a mistake in mentioning this little matter, and have laid ourselves open to the charge of resurrecting the the bloody shirt.

THE Forty-fifth Congress began its second session last Monday with an unusually large attendance. The annual message of the president was read in both Houses and disposed of in the ordinary manner. Several bills and resolutions of importance were introduced in the Senate, and unmistakable signs were manifest that the session will be quite as lively as any they have had for some time.

A resolution by Mr. Bayard, instructing the judiciary committee to report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the constitutional rights of any citizens were violated in any State, what further legislation is necessary to protect citizens in their constitutional rights, etc., will create a lively debate when it is taken up for consideration.

Only a few more days and the man who is now ashamed to carry home a quart of drippings when he has on his best clothes may be seen lugging along a armful of bundles of assorted sizes, a large paper parcel, and a rocking horse under his left arm, and jumping-jacks and balls and trumpets bulging out of his coat pockets and clutched in his left hand a nine-pound turkey with its head trailing along the pavement. And he will feel proud and look happy too.—Norristown Herald.

LEADERSHIPS.

The subjoined admonition to Democratic leaders from the Baltimore *Sun* applies with equal force to Republican leaders. No man aspiring to leadership in either of the great parties of the country, at this critical period for party success, can afford to elevate himself to a comfortable position on the political fense. Bold, positive, and aggressive leadership, is what the country demands, and the people will not follow any other kind:

"Lookedat it from either point of view, the Democrats have lost by a failure to adhere to their own hard money principles and traditions. It is impossible that party leaders can mistake the significance and warning of such lessons. They grossly underrate the popular intelligence when they imagine that they can play fast and loose with principle and not be found out—that they can carry water on both shoulders and escape the popular censure and rebuke. The people are often wiser and nearly always honester than self-seeking would-be-leaders and guides. They see through the hollowness and inconsistency of the politicians who think to win votes by a guarded and non-committal course, or by talking on both sides. These are times when the popular faith needs to be strengthened and encouraged by a recurrence to old and established principles. To be derelict at such a time is to forfeit all claim upon the popular confidence and respect. This is true of individuals and true of parties. It is illustrated in the case of both in the result of Tuesday's elections. To the Democratic party the lesson is especially valuable, coming as it does long enough before the next Presidential election to enable them to profit by the experience of the recent canvass, and to retrace the dangerous steps which, but for a solid South, would have left them in a minority in the next Congress.

THE friends of the LOUISIANIAN ought to make it a special point to note the establishments that advertise in our columns and give them their patronage—every thing being equal in regard to price and quality of articles. As none but first class people advertise with us the quality is sure to be of the best and we feel perfectly safe in saying their prices will be found as liberal as those of any others in their respective line of business. We believe in reciprocity. Let us help those that help us.

"Those who cling to the idea of property being represented only by material possesions should bear in mind that reputation, however intangible it may seem, has a definite money value. Who will hire a workman, or engage a clerk, or take a partner, unless he be reputed honest, sober, industrious, faithful, trustworthy? A character for superior skill, for incorruptible fidelity, for indomitable perseverance, for a gentle and courteous bearing, will almost certainly insure a position of trust and its consequent emoluments; and in this way also is it a real property, a capital on which to draw for future necessities."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Walker Blaine, eldest son of Senator Blaine, was admitted to the bar in Augusta, Me., last Wednesday. He is 23 years of age, and has been graduated from Yale College and the Columbia law school. He will remove the first of the coming year to Minneapolis, Minn., where he will at once enter upon the active practice of his profession.

All things considered, Conkling stock may be quoted "firm, with an upward tendency." Blaine will endeavor to break it down during the next two years, and lively times may be anticipated between the two aspirants for party honors.—St. Louis Republican.

The National party had the biggest name, according to its size, of any political organization that ever attempted to do a cash business in the United States. It did a smashing trade on a very small amount of capital.—Chicago Tribune.

The "Enniskillen Dragoons" is what the Londoners call the Ladies Cole, the gigantic daughters of the Earl of Enniskillen. They are beautiful, graceful, and six feet and a half high; but good coal is high everywhere.

—A good composer—Soothing syrup.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

BY JOHN KENNEDY.

The children have a right,—first, to find their parents' affection in the teacher's chair, inspiring their faith, hope, and perseverence; second, they have a right to sound instruction and correct example; third, they have a right to that perfect and strong maturity that comes of correct training.

1. Schools and teachers are artificial contrivances; there are no such existences in the natural order of things. Instruction is a parental duty. It is founded upon the affections, which secure to the parent the custody of the child. Love considers the welfare of its object, and instruction is necessary to the welfare of the child. Many circumstances make it necessary to procure this instruction through schools. The teacher, when such a contrivance is devised, is simply a person *in loco parentis*, vested with certain parental relations for the discharge of certain parental duties. We have said that the one imperious moral desire of the child is the desire of love. The child has a right to that love which it craves, and should never be out of its atmosphere. It is presumed that the child is ever within reach of parental sympathy and assistance, both at home and at school. Its duties to the teacher are likewise the same as those to the parent: viz., obedience, respect, and filial love. The mutual relations remain unchanged.

2. The susceptibility to instruction and example gives rise to the right to sound instruction and correct example. The child is helpless to select wholesome physical, mental, or moral food. Hence the selection is a parental duty. Sad, indeed, are the results of failure to read the whole meaning of innocent, helpless, trusting childhood! Infamous are the customs that make traffic of their rights, and change them from budding angels into incarnate fiends!

3. But towering above all the specific rights of childhood, and embracing them all in its wide significance, is the grand right of maturity,—the right to the complete unfolding of its powers; the right to attain its end; the right to be a man; the right to read the Creative Mind spread abroad upon his works; the right to the infinite pleasures that await upon mature susceptibilities; the right to scatter happiness here; the right to retire in peace from a well-employed mortality.

This is the meaning of childhood and its rights. This is the grand fabric which affection should build, but which ruthless injustice is everywhere preventing by making an early ruin.

THE INNOCENT SCHOOLMASTER.—He doesn't know very much. He can ask the questions laid down in his text-book, and can determine with a good degree of accuracy whether the answers are repeated correctly. He carries a pen over his ear, a stick in his right hand, and a book in his pocket. He considers it of much more importance to secure obedience and submission than intellectual discipline. He frequently says: "Learn your lesson! If you ask any questions you shall be punished! It is not for you to know the reason why! Wiser heads than yours or mine have written these books, and it is your duty to learn what is written, and mine to make you do it! Study!!" He requires absolute, unquestioning submission. He neither thinks for himself nor permits his pupils to do so. He believes his books, and follows his nose. He is the sworn enemy of normal schools, teachers' institutes, and universal free education. With new text-books he has no patience, and takes no special interest in new inventions; in fact, he rather more than half believes that Edison is a humbug. He daily puts on the skull-cap of his own ignorance, and lives in the foggy atmosphere of his favorite pipe; and one of these days he will wrap the drapery of his snuff-stained garments about him, and lie down unhonored, unwept, and unremembered. The above is an ideal sketch. We have many such teachers yet lingering in the valleys of our dark corners. It is only by persistent effort that they can be driven from the teachers' ranks into the darkness of obscurity.—Barnes' Ed. Monthly.

J. L. McCLURE. J. B. McCLURE.

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1878.

The "ins" are very uneasy.

Hahn has been bounced. Next!

JUDGE Billings has returned to the city.

SEND in your advertisements before the holidays.

SUBSCRIBE for and advertise in the LOUISIANIAN.

COLLECTOR Marks has gone to Washington.

MARDI GRAS comes on the 25th of February this year.

HON. Jefferson Davis attended the commercial convention.

AN investigation of the sinking of the Cotton Valley is in progress.

THE mails were on time Wednesday morning at the postoffice for a wonder.

THE editor of the LOUISIANIAN called upon Gov. Nicholls on Wednesday.

GEN. G. T. Beauregard has been commissioned adjutant general of the State militia.

THE heads of fourteen inspectors were summarily taken off last Monday.

JUDGE MENTZ is in the city in search of his commission as parish judge of St. Mary.

HON. J. C. Moncure is prominently mentioned for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE Odd Fellows delegation to Chicago will be tendered a reception on their return.

SECRETARY of State Strong's son is seriously ill of pneumonia. His recovery is very doubtful.

C. E. NASH, late Congressman from the sixth district, has been appointed an inspector in the Custom House.

Gov. Nicholls has given sixty days' leave of absence to Mr. Newman, clerk of the court, parish St. Mary.

HON. J. Ross, Stewart and Messrs. Griffith and Newman had an interview with Gov. Nicholls last Wednesday.

MR. H. C. C. Atwood, United States gauger, has at last been assigned to duty. This act of justice, long deferred, comes better late than never.

The Literary Casket had a very interesting meeting last evening at the residence of Miss Dodd on Jackson street.

THE New Orleans Democrat, official organ of the Democratic party, was again chosen State printer by the printing board on Thursday.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is replete with choice reading, and beautifully illustrated. It is worth double the price asked for it. No family should fail to get it.

J. EUGENE MULLEN has gone to Summit, Miss., to take charge of a school. He is a graduate of the New Orleans University, and is well qualified to fill his position.

Ex-Gov. Wells, surveyor of the port, is still absent from his post of duty. He is reported to be in Rapides, suffering from the effects of indigestion of an over-dose of Congressional pie.

THE teachers in the public schools held a meeting in the Central High School for the purpose of considering their financial condition, which resulted in the appointment of committees to memorialize the Legislature and to confer with the press.

THE federal officials of this city say to each other, "I told you so." Taking a glance at the heads in the official basket, then dodge out of sight. There is no safety now, our sovereign is red with rage.

JUDGE Manning said in his address to the mass meeting Thursday night, that: "Disease was not the only enemy our stricken people had to confront." In response to which, no doubt, the colored people of Concordia, Tensas and Natchitoches will exclaim, alas! too true.

INTERNAL Revenue Collector Marks, has heard the rumbling of a land slide, and has gone to Washington to get a good dodging place when the bolt lets go. "Mine goodness gracious, what a people and what a country."

A DELEGATE in the commercial convention created quite a laugh while the debate on the selection of a committee on credentials was going on, by saying: "Several States have but one delegate, and the solitary delegate is too modest to name himself for the committee, I therefore move that where a State has but one delegate, he be declared ipso facto (sotto voce to a friend on his right, that's the word, ain't it?) member of the committee."

MR. HENRY S. Foote, of Mississippi, has been appointed superintendent of the Mint, vice ex-Gov. Hahn being removed. Poor Mike. The heart feels most, when the lips move not; when Hayes says the gentle good-bye.

THE special attention of merchants and business men generally, and all who desire advertisement, is called to our reduced prices for advertisements to be found in another column. Appreciating the stringency of the times we have reduced our rates to such a low figure that all can afford to advertise through our columns.

ALPHABETICAL Recorder Smith steps down and out by the request of the city fathers; but before doing so, he seems to have profitted by the advice of honest (?) Jago, by putting money in his purse that didn't belong to him. "Alas, poor Smith, we knew him when he was called a better man." We drop a tear and pass on.

BISHOP J. P. B. Wilmer, of the Episcopal diocese of Louisiana, ended his earthly career on the evening of the 2d inst. His death was caused by apoplexy. On the 3d his body lay in state in Christ Church, which was thronged with people up to 3 o'clock, when the funeral took place. Conspicuous among the clergy present was Rev. C. H. Thompson, pastor of St. Philip Episcopal Church.

THE commercial convention assembled at the Varieties Theatre, at 12 m., last Tuesday, and was called to order by Gen. Cyrus Bussey. Gov. Nicholls delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Murray, of Kentucky, responded.

Gen. Bussey, in an able and practical speech explained the purposes for which the convention had been assembled, and at its close called Mr. E. D. Holten to the chair, as temporary president. Mr. Holten, upon assuming the chair, made a very witty and acceptable speech. Mr. Hester was elected temporary secretary.

The necessary committees were appointed, and letters from prominent persons, unable to attend, were read, and other documents.

The permanent organization was affected by the election of General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, president, and a number of vice presidents. Mr. Hester was retained as secretary.

The convention is composed of a fine body of men, many of whom are of national reputo and it may be said to be a truly representative assembly.

That it will exert a healthy influence in favor of the objects for which it assembled, we have no doubt.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

THE "Busy Bees" have a hiving at St. Phillips, P. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, and all those who like honey are cordially invited to attend.

THE Literary Casket held their election of officers last evening which resulted in the following:

Miss M. Chaumette, President; Mr. W. R. Saffold, Vice President; Miss A. B. Cottrell, Rec. Secretary; Miss A. Robinson, Cor. Secretary; Miss J. Simms, Treasurer. The Club is in a flourishing condition and its many friends will hear from it soon. Meets next Friday evening at the residence of Miss J. Simms.

THE Editor of the "LOUISIANIAN" was the recipient of a rare musical treat at his residence on last Monday Evening by Profs. Sam Lucas and Charles Singer of the Original Georgia Minstrels, who were enroute for the city of Mobile, having returned from a very successful tour in Havana. Prof. Lucas expects shortly to make his debut before the public in a five act drama now in preparation and written by Miss Pauline Hopkins of Boston, Mass., expressly for him, peculiarly and originally addopted to his well known versatile talents.

During their visit Prof. Lucas favored the Company with a few of his musical selections, the rendition of which was highly creditable, and the occasion of his visit will not soon be forgotten.

A very entertaining and interesting frature of the evenings entertainment was the violin solos of Sig. Joseph Brindes of Satos, his first appearance in this country, the execution of which convinced us that he was an artist of rare ability. Prof. Lucas by procuring the services of Sig. Brindes for his drama, evinced good taste.

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H. C. WARMOTH, Vice-President.
WM. VIGERS, Recording Secretary.
GEO. T. RUBY, Cor. Secretary.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

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T B Stamps	George E Paris
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C F Ladd	Hy Dumas
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J E Leonard	H C Dibble
R T Guichard	C B Darrall
George Y Kelso	Milton Jones

All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 8C00 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	6⅜@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7⅜	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	—
Good Ordinary	7⅞@7⅞	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8⅛@8⅜	—
Middling	8⅛@8⅜	8⅜
Strict Middling	8⅜@8⅝	—
Good Middling	9⅛@9¼	9⅛
Middling Fair	10@10⅛	10

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LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

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1 Prize of	$100,000 is		$100,000
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20	..	1,000 are	20,000
50	..	500 are	25,000
100	..	300 are	30,000
200	..	200 are	40,000
600	..	100 are	60,000
10,000	..	10 are	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	APPROXIMATIONS OF $200 each	2 000
9	APPROXIMATIONS OF $100 each	10 000
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11,279 Prizes, All amounting to

$522,500.

The Drawing will positively commence at 10o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1878,

—AT—

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Whole Tickets, $10.

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Feb24

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4 ..	5,000 are ..	20,000
20 ..	1,000 are ..	20,000
50 ..	500 are ..	25,000
100 ..	300 are ..	30,000
200 ..	200 are ..	40,000
600 ..	100 are ..	60,000
10,000 ..	10 are ..	10,000

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